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Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 31, 1951

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY REMAINS AT HIGH LEVEL

Economic activity in September continued at a high level. High employment and wage rates resulted in personal income payments in July at an annual rate of almost 252 billion dollars. This was about 13 percent above a year ago. However, despite record levels of economic activity, consumer buying has moderated since the first quarter of this year. Consumer expenditures in the second quarter were at an annual rate of 202 billion dollars, down 6 billion from the first quarter rate. Reduced consumer demand and continued high output of consumer goods resulted in inventory accumulation in the second quarter at a record annual rate of over 14 billion dollars. Although business inventories continued to rise in the third quarter, the rate of accumulation was considerably slower and the build-up was primarily in defense goods-in-process. Inventories of finished goods held by retailers and wholesalers continued the decline of recent months.

Average prices received by farmers were off fractionally in mid-September. Prices of most crops declined, particularly of truck crops. The price increase for all crops combined averaged about 2 percent. Prices received for livestock and products increased fractionally. Price rises for poultry and eggs and dairy products were offset by declines in meat animals and wool, which fell 1 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

The Demand and Price Situation, September 1951, p.1.

DECLINE IN SOME CROPS OUTWEIGH IMPROVEMENTS IN OTHERS

With the decline in prospects for some of the more important crops outweighing the improvements in others, the aggregate all-crop volume fell off slightly. A production record is indicated for rice, with soybeans near-record. Outturn of cotton, despite reductions in prospects during September, will still be much above average. Sugarcane will exceed average by a small margin. Among crops below average in production are flaxseed and peanuts, while sweetpotatoes are much below average. (Table 1, page 2).

Table 1.- Yield per acre and production of specified crops, United States, period 1940-49, and years 1950 and 1951

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre: Indicated Oct. 1, 1951 1/	Yield per acre: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1940-49	Total production: Indicated Oct. 1, 1951	Total production: 1950	Total production: Average 1940-49
Cotton	bale	284.7 2/	269.2 2/	265.9 2/	16,931	10,012	12,030
Flaxseed	bu.	8.7	10.1	9.4	32,284	39,263	37,186
Peanuts 3/	lb.	747	887	704	1,684,780	2,019,295	2,016,962
Rice	100#- bag	2,318 2/	2,361 2/	2,083 2/	45,070	37,971	31,431
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.7	21.6	19.0	271,203	287,010	178,567
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	19.5	20.6	19.4	6,538	6,932	5,953
Sweetpotatoes	bu.	87.0	104.4	92.4	34,601	58,729	61,148

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
2/ Pounds.
3/ Picked and threshed.
From "Crop Production," BAE, October 1, 1951.

C O T T O N L I N T

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION NEAR PREWAR PEAK

World cotton production in 1951-52 is tentatively estimated at 35,300,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from about 82.0 million acres, based on preliminary reports from nearly all of the principal cotton-producing countries. This production estimate is 7.8 million bales or 28 percent higher than the slightly revised estimate of 27,540,000 bales for 1950-51, but is 9 percent below the record world crop of 39.0 million bales produced in 1937-38. Last year's world acreage is estimated at about 66.7 million acres, and in 1937-38 it was 92.6 million.

This increase of 7.8 million bales in world production is attributed mainly to an increase of 6.9 million bales in the United States crop while foreign production increased by only .9 million bales. However, both the United States crop of 16.9 million bales and foreign production of 18.4 million are near the record estimates of 18.9 million and 20.0 million bales, respectively, for 1937-38.

Foreign Agriculture Circular, USDA, October 22, 1951.

COTTON CARRYOVER IN 1952 EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF SMALLEST IN 20 YEARS

Despite an increase in the supply of cotton in the United States during 1951-52, continued high domestic consumption and a substantial increase in exports are likely to result in a relatively small carryover of about 3 million bales at the end of the season. Although up slightly from the 2.2 million bales of August 1 this year, the carryover in August 1952 will be one of the smallest in the last 2 decades.

Disappearance in 1951-52 is expected to total 16 to 16-1/2 million bales. About 6.0 million bales probably will be exported, the largest quantity since World War II. Domestic mills are expected to consume 10 to 10-1/2 million bales, close to the quantity consumed in 1950-51 when mill consumption was the largest on record except for the peak wartime years of 1951-42 and 1942-43.

Table 1.- Yield per acre and production of specified crops, United States, period 1940-49, and years 1950 and 1951

Crop	Unit	Yield per acre: Unadjusted: Oct. 1, 1951 1/	Yield per acre: Unadjusted: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1940-49	Total production: Unadjusted: Oct. 1, 1951	Total production: 1950	Total production: Average 1940-49
Cotton	bale	284.7 2/	285.2 2/	255.9 2/	18,261	10,012	12,0[illegible]
Flaxseed	bu.	8.7	10.1	9.4	32,284	39,265	37,1[illegible]
Peanuts 3/	lb.	747	887	704	1,494,780	2,019,295	2,016,9[illegible]
Rice	100 lb.						
Soybeans for beans	bu.	2,318 2/	2,801 2/	2,083 2/	46,070	37,971	21,4[illegible]
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	18.5	20.6	18.4	6,888	6,882	5,9[illegible]
Sweetpotatoes	bu.	87.0	104.4	92.4	64,001	56,729	61,1[illegible]

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.
2/ Pounds.
3/ Picked and threshed.
From "Crop Production," BAE, October 1, 1951.

COTTON LINT

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION NEAR RECORD PEAK

World cotton production in 1951-52 is tentatively estimated at 28,300,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from about 82.0 million acres, based on preliminary reports from nearly all of the principal cotton-producing countries. This production estimate is 2.8 million bales or 22 percent higher than the slightly revised outlook of 27,140,000 bales for 1950-51, but is 9 percent below the record world crop of 29.0 million bales produced in 1937-38. Last year's world acreage is estimated at about 86.7 million acres, and in 1937-38 it was 98.6 million.

This increase of 7.6 million bales in world production is attributed mainly to an increase of 8.9 million bales in the United States crop while foreign production increased by only .9 million bales. However, both the United States crop of 16.9 million bales and foreign production of 18.4 million are near the record estimates of 18.0 million and 20.0 million bales, respectively, for 1937-38.
Foreign Agriculture Circular, USDA, October 22, 1951.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN 1952 EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE LARGEST IN 20 YEARS

Despite an increase in the supply of cotton in the United States during 1951-52, continued high domestic consumption and a substantial increase in exports are likely to result in a relatively small carryover of about 5 million bales at the end of the season. Although up slightly from the 2.2 million bales of August 1 this year, the carryover in August 1952 will be one of the smallest in the last 2 decades.

Disappearance in 1951-52 is expected to total 14 to 14-1/2 million bales. About 6 million bales probably will be exported, the largest quantity since World War II. Domestic mills are expected to consume 10 to 10-1/2 million bales, close to the quantity consumed in 1949-51 when mill consumption was the largest on record except for the peak wartime years of 1941-42 and 1942-43.

Table 2.- Supply and distribution of domestic and foreign cotton in the United States, 1948-1952
(Running bales except imports, which are in equivalent 500-pound bales)

Supply	Season			
	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952 1/
Beginning stocks (August 1)	3,079,853	5,287,138	6,846,135	2,179,355
Net imports of foreign cotton	163,452	245,111	215,152	200,000
Production (ginnings)	14,619,150	15,893,991	9,848,561	17,000,000
City crop (estimated)	30,000	27,000	28,000	30,000
Total Supply	17,892,455	21,453,230	16,937,848	19,400,000
Distribution				
Net exports of domestic cotton	4,746,329	5,769,489	4,162,747	6,000,000
Consumption	7,795,404	8,850,888	10,482,797	10,250,000
Baled cotton destroyed (estimated)	35,000	37,000	27,000	37,000
Ending stocks (July 31st)	5,287,128	6,846,135	2,179,355	3,000,000
Total distribution	17,863,861	21,503,512	16,851,899	19,287,000
Excess of reported supply over distribution	+ 28,594	-50,282	+85,949	+113,000

1/ All 1951-1952 data are estimated except beginning stocks.
From "The Cotton Situation" and "Rayon Organon."

SEPTEMBER COTTON CONSUMPTION AND SPINDLE HOURS DECREASE; STOCKS AND SPINDLE ACTIVITY UP

Mill consumption per working day decreased during September. The September average of 37,000 bales per day was almost 2 percent smaller than the August rate of 37,700 bales and about 7 percent below the September 1950 level of 40,000 bales. Domestic mills consumed a total of 722,000 bales in the 4-week period ended September 29, 1951. Excessive inventories and slow sales of textiles have been factors in the reduced consumption so far this season. Stocks of cotton in mills and in public storage totaled 4.2 million, compared with 2.5 the previous month and 6.1 million in September a year ago. During September, cotton system spinning spindles operated at 127.8 percent of capacity compared with 126.3 percent for August and 139.7 for September a year ago.

Table 3.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	Sept. 1951 1/	Aug. 1951 1/	July 1951 2/	Sept. 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	722,004	754,119	767,000	969,555
Average per working day, bales	37,026	37,706	32,000	39,574
On hand, 1,000 bales	4,214	2,546	2,179	6,136
Active spindle hours, billions	9.2	9.4	9.9	12.6
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	127.8	126.3	110.7	139.7

1/ Based on 4-week period.
2/ Based on 5-week period.
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 2.- Supply and distribution of domestic and foreign cotton in the United States, 1948-1952

(Running bales except imports, which are in equivalent 500-pound bales)

Supply	Season 1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952 1/
Beginning stocks (August 1).....	3,079,858	3,287,158	6,846,158	2,179,358
Net imports of foreign cotton...	165,462	245,111	215,152	200,000
Production (ginnings).....	14,818,150	15,822,921	9,848,561	17,000,000
City crop (estimated).....	30,000	27,000	29,000	30,000
Total supply.....	17,892,465	21,452,250	16,847,868	19,400,000
Distribution				
Net exports of domestic cotton..	4,746,329	5,769,460	4,152,747	8,000,000
Consumption.....	7,736,404	8,850,588	10,488,797	10,250,000
Baled cotton destroyed (estimated)	35,000	37,000	27,000	37,000
Ending stocks (July 31).....	5,287,128	6,846,152	2,179,868	3,000,000
Total distribution.....	17,803,861	21,503,512	16,851,999	19,287,000
Excess of reported supply over distribution.....	+ 28,594	-80,282	+85,849	+112,000

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Aggregate, bales.....	722,004	754,119	767,000	929,558
Average per working day, bales.....	37,006	37,706	32,000	39,872
On hand, 1,000 bales.....	4,214	2,546	2,179	6,12
Active spindle hours, billions.....	9.2	9.4	8.9	12.0
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/.....	127.8	126.5	110.7	129.7

1/ Based on 4-week period.
2/ Based on 5-week period.
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 million spindle hours for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

NEW VARIETY OF COTTON REVEALED AT LUBBOCK

A new cotton variety which eventually may add $20 million to $30 million annually to the value of the Texas South Plains production has been revealed by officials of the Lubbock Experiment station. Don Jones, station superintendent, said that station breeders are "pretty well along on putting blight resistant characteristics on storm-proof and stormaster cotton." Jones said the new blight resistant strains are just about ready for release to commercial plant breeders, but cautioned that it would be a few years after commercial plant breeders get the seed before sufficient quantities will be available for general planting.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Oct. 19, 1951, p. 1.

RAW COTTON PRICE CONTINUES HIGHER; MILL MARGINS LOWER

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on October 16 rose to 39.93 cents per pound, and stood 199 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 68.83 cents, or about 5-2/3 cents below the prices for August, and nearly 20-1/2 cents below that of September a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed to 33.88 cents in September compared with 37.62 cents the previous month and 48.69 cents in the same month a year ago. October prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting increased slightly to 17.00 cents per yard. Printcloth 38-1/2" 5.35 yard also increased moderately while osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yard fell to 24.50 cents per yard.

Table 4.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Oct. 16, 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Oct. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	39.93	36.77	36.79	41.42	41.92
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	6/	68.83	72.47	78.78	89.16
Mill margins 3/	6/	33.88	37.62	38.77	49.36
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	17.00	16.75	16.75	20.50	24.00
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/	24.50	26.00	27.00	32.00	29.50
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/	15.25	15.00	14.50	15.75	21.50

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Journal of Commerce.
6/ No quotations available.

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RAW COTTON PRICE CONTINUES HIGHER; MILL MARGINS LOWER

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on October 16 rose to 89.[illegible] cents per pound, and stood 199 points below the same month a year ago. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton averaged 89.85 cents, or about 5-1/5 cents below the prices for August, and nearly 20-1/2 cents below that of September a year ago. Mill margins, or the spread between the price of a pound of cotton and the approximate cloth equivalent, narrowed to 53.88 cents in September compared with 57.82 cents the previous month and 48.89 cents in the same month a year ago. October prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting increased slightly to 17.00 cents per yard. Print-cloth 38-1/2" 5.35 yard also increased moderately while osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yard fell to 24.50 cents per yard.

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Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	36.80	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.88
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	68.89	72.47	78.78	89.16	6/
Mill margins 3/	32.88	37.69	38.77	48.56	6/
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/	17.00	16.75	16.75	20.50	24.00
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COTTON PRODUCTS

DOMESTIC PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS GIVEN

Net United States civilian per capita consumption of cotton, wool and man-made fibers for the period 1922 through mid-1951 is shown below. The data include all types of end uses for each fiber, ranging from clothing to household items through industrial uses of all kinds. The data shown in the table represent the annual domestic consumption of these three fibers, adjusted for the imports and exports of cotton and rayon spinnable wastes, piece goods and manufactured articles.

Examination of the table shows that overall United States Civilian per capita consumption of the 3 fibers was at the rate of 37.9 pounds per year for the first half of 1951, a figure exceeded only in the caladar years 1941, 1946, and 1950. With the current, very slow picture in all textile markets, however, there is little probability that the per capita consumption rate for the full year 1951 will be anywhere near this 37.9-pound figure.

Table 5.- United States civilian pounds-per-capita consumption of three textile fibers, 1922-1951 1/

Years	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made
1922-25	27.2	23.4	3.4	0.4
1926-30	27.8	24.1	2.8	0.9
1931-35	24.3	20.2	2.4	1.7
1936-40	31.0	25.2	2.8	3.0
1941-45	32.4	24.8	3.0	4.6
1946	40.5	28.6	5.4	6.5
1947	36.0	24.4	5.0	6.6
1948	37.1	24.3	4.8	8.0
1949	30.8	20.6	3.5	6.7
1950	40.6	26.9	4.2	9.5
1951 2/	37.9	26.3	2.6	9.0

1/ United States consumption of fiber; less military uses for 1940 to 1945 and first half of 1951 to give civilian consumption; plus imports of fiber in all forms (raw material, semi-manufactured, and manufactured goods); less exports of fiber in all forms; that figure then divided by the civilian population.
2/ First half of 1951 x 2 to give comparable figures for annual rate.
From Rayon Organon, September 1951, p. 156.

COTTON BAGS FOR MEAL HELD CHEAPER THAN BURLAP

The high price of burlap places cotton bags in a most favorable position in the competition for packaging cottonseed meal, states a report issued by the National Cotton Council. The Council points out that a cotton sheeting bag of standard construction for meal and pellets today costs less than half as much on a trip cost basis as a new burlap bag comparable in size and construction. These costs are determined by subtracting current salvage quotations offered by processors from the original cost of each type of bag.

Even more favorable are figures which show that the net trip cost of a new 100-pound cotton bag is approximately eight cents, against eleven cents for a used burlap bag, the Council says. In 1950, about seven and a half million yards of

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1936-40	31.0	25.2	2.8	3.0
1941-45	32.4	24.8	3.0	4.6
1946	40.5	28.6	5.4	6.5
1947	35.0	24.4	5.0	5.6
1948	37.1	24.5	4.8	8.0
1949	30.9	20.6	3.5	6.7
1950	40.6	28.9	4.2	9.5
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Even more favorable are figures which show that the net trip cost of a new 100-pound cotton bag is approximately eight cents, against eleven cents for a used burlap bag, the Council says. In 1950, about seven and a half million yards of

burlap went into bags for packaging products of the crushing industry as compared with a million and a quarter yards of cotton. Through direct mail and trade advertising, the Council is encouraging crushers to support this important market at highly favorable prices.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 9, 1951, p.5.

NEW BURLAP BAG PRICES INCREASE; COTTON AND PAPER UNCHANGED

The price of new burlap flour bags on October 15 rose $14.35 from the previous month and stood at $334.75 per thousand. Cotton and paper flour bag prices remained unchanged from the previous month; both, however, were still substantially higher than prices received in October a year ago.

Table 6.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	October 1951	September 1951	August 1951	October 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	230.50	230.50	253.50	337.00
Burlap	334.75	320.40	341.55	370.70
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	103.55
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	4/	4/	180.00	200.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	140.00	140.00	140.00	170.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	4/	4/	165.00	130.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	160.00	160.00	160.00	140.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	25.00	30.00	32.50	15.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	4/	4/	73.50	137.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	110.50	110.50	113.50	167.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	4/	4/	176.55	240.70
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	174.75	160.40	181.55	230.70
Paper, new minus bakery-run	92.70	87.70	85.20	88.55

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacture.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
4/ Not available.

TBMA VOTES $100,000 TO CONDUCT PROMOTION OF BAGS DURING 1952

A $100,000 promotion fund was voted to cover advertising activities of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association during 1952. The TBMA annually conducts a cooperative campaign with the National Cotton Council and textile mills to promote the use of cotton bags in the packaging of feed, flour, fertilizer, and other commodities. The campaigns feature the re-use of cotton bag fabric by consumers for home sewing of apparel and household items. Supported by the most favorable price situation since the outbreak of the Korean war, association members expressed confidence that the joint promotion would bring about sizable gains in the use of cotton bags over the next 12 months.

Daily News Record, October 18, 1951, p. 27.

[illegible] been lack days for packaging products of the sweeting industry as compared with a month ago and a quarter years of [illegible]. Through direct sell and trade [illegible], the Ground, is [illegible] to produce this important [illegible] at acidity [illegible] process.

Daily Mill Times Department, Mar. 7, 1962, p. 1.

[illegible] Sugar Cutting [illegible]

The price of raw market Flour Sugar in October 12 rose $14.80 from the previous month and stood at $[illegible].79 per hundred. Global [illegible] Sugar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CLARK SEES RAYON AS ONLY SYNTHETIC FOR TIRE CORD USE

Aside from rayon, there is little future for synthetics in the tire field, in the opinion of William E. Clark, vice-president of U. S. Rubber Co. and general manager of its textile division. Nylon has been used in some types of tires, he said, but the price is too high for general use in the average passenger tire. Rayon, he declared, is doing an excellent job.

According to Mr. Clark, the U. S. Rubber Co. purchased 75 million dollars' worth of various types of textiles in 1950, and its nine mills turned out about 150 million pounds of various textiles in the period.

Daily News Record, Oct. 19, 1951, p. 29.

COTTON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE; RAYON UNCHANGED

The price of cotton tire cord and fabric continued to decline in October. The price of 12/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord for October fell to 82.75 cents per pound, compared with 85.30 cents in September. The October price of 1650/2 rayon passenger and truck tire cord remained unchanged at 71.00 cents per pound. The price of 1100/2 and the 2200/2 rayon truck tire cord also remained unchanged at 73.50 and 72.50 cents per pound, respectively.

Table 7.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, October 1 and September 1, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq.yd. 1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
		Pound				
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric.....	12/4/2	.91	82.75	85.30	75.30	77.62
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	71.00	71.00	56.09	56.09
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	73.50	73.50	45.57	45.57
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	71.00	71.00	55.38	55.38
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	72.50	72.50	59.45	59.45

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.
Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

C O M P E T I T I V E P R O D U C T S

BURLAP: U. S. SUPPLIES FALL TO NEW LOW DURING SEPTEMBER

United States stocks of burlap shrank to a new low during September, while the conservative rate of burlap usage was maintained. At the end of September United States supplies of burlap totaled 112 million yards, according to an industry estimate. This figure represented a 9 million yard decrease from totals at the end of August. It was lower than the 113 million yards reported for April and believed to be the lowest level ever reached in United States burlap supplies.

Journal of Commerce, October 16, 1951, p. 13.

DACRON: NEW ACETATE DYE EFFECTIVE ON DACRON

Tennessee Eastman Co.'s new blue dye for cellulose acetate fibers is reported to be equally effective with Dacron Polyester fiber. Designated Eastman Fast Blue G L F concentrated, the dye boasts excellent light and gas fastness. According to the manufacturer, it is the only blue dye now available which possesses such fastness on Dacron.

Chemical Week. August 11, 1951, p. 20.

[illegible]

[illegible] from Paris, there is little fanfare for sunbathing in the time field, in the opinion of William H. Ziff, transportation [illegible] Nylon has been used in some types of tires, he said, but prices is too high for general use in the average passenger tire. Nylon, he declared, is doing an excellent job.

According to Mr. Ziff, the U. S. Rubber Co. purchased 75 million dollars' worth of machine tools of various in 1950, but the sales [illegible] turned out about 125 million pounds of various tires in the U.S.

Daily News Record, Oct. 19, 1951, p. 29.

[illegible] TIRE CORD AND RAYON TEXTILE CONTINUE TO DECLINE; RATE MODERATE

The price of cotton tire cord and fabric continued to decline in October. The index of 12/1/47 cotton passenger tire cord for October fell to 92.75 cents per pound, compared with 93.30 cents in September. The [illegible] index of 12/1/47 rayon passenger tire cord fabric was unchanged at 72.50 cents per pound. The price of 12/1/47 rayon truck tire cord fabric was also unchanged at 75.50 and 72.50 cents per pound, respectively.

Table 7.- Prices of textile and rayon tire fabrics, October 1 and September 1, 1951

Fabric	Unit	Price per lb. 1/ Oct. 1	Price per lb. 1/ Sept. 1	Index per lb. Oct. 1	Index per lb. Sept. 1
		Cents			
Passenger car tires					
Cotton fabric	12/1/47	92.75	93.30	92.75	93.30
Rayon fabric	12/1/47	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Truck tires					
Rayon fabric	12/1/47	75.50	75.50	75.50	75.50
Cotton cords	12/1/47	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Rayon cords	12/1/47	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50

1/ These are [illegible] fabric weights, and may represent the different size specifications.

Based on monthly tire inventory price reports.

[illegible]

[illegible] U. S. SUPPLIES MAY TO 8.5% LOW DURING SEPTEMBER

United States stocks of natural rubber to a new low during September, while the synthetic rubber stocks of Government were substantial. At the end of September the United States possessed 27 million tons of natural rubber and 1.2 million tons of synthetic rubber. This figure represents a 8 million pound decrease from August at the end of August. It was lower than the 112 million pounds reported for April and believed to be the lowest level since recorded in United States during August.

Journal of Commerce, October 1, 1951, p. 12.

[illegible] THE LARGEST TIRE PRODUCTION IN HISTORY

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.'s new tire for military vehicles [illegible] is reported to be equally effective with Sears Roebuck tires. Firestone [illegible] that the 0 [illegible] contains the tire tread, sidewall light and air pressure. Although [illegible] the war ended, it is the only tire available which [illegible] pressure [illegible] Fortunes [illegible] Sears.

Chemical News, August 11, 1951, p. 20.

GLASS: PITTSBURGH PLATE PLANT TO MAKE GLASS FIBER

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., manufacturer of glass, paints and chemicals, soon will enter the glass fiber production field. The company will make two types of glass fiber--super-fine fiber, used mainly for insulation, sound absorption and flotation, and strand fiber, used in the form of yarn as electrical insulation of wire for motors. Richard H. Tucker, executive vice president, said the two types of glass fiber will be manufactured under a licensing agreement with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

"Entry of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. in the glass fiber production field is a logical extension of the firm's current activities," said Mr. Tucker. "In the new field the company can utilize its 60 years of technological background in continuous glass manufacturing and product development experience, especially in highly technical military aircraft applications, automotive, construction, and related fields."

The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 29, 1962, p. 5.

SPAIN: WAVIN PLANT TO PRODUCE BAGS IN OCTOBER

A new plant of the Philippine Fiber Processing Company will begin the manufacture of hemp bags from locally-grown fiber in October for the first time in the country's history, company officials have informed the Central Bank, according to cables from Manila. The factory, which started operations late last year, now is producing 7,000 bags a day, working eight hours, or 2,300,000 bags a year. By October, when the local supply of hemp fiber should be available, the factory expects to increase its production to 4,000,000 bags a year by working two shifts a day.

Daily Wall Street Reporter, Sept. 22, 1962, p. 4.

UNION: STATE PLANT TO START IN SPRING OF 1963

By the spring of 1963, the new plant of the Duplan Company at Union, S. C., will be the first plant in the world to manufacture "Ban-Lon" staple commercially. Hayesville, Va., pilot plant has been turning out a limited quantity of staple for testing and development, and mills throughout the country have been working on knit fabric and evaluating "Ban-Lon" in the new form.

Textile Industries, Sept. 1962, p. [illegible]

Frames of the spinning unit sections for the staple unit have been erected, and installation of mechanical parts is under way. Flooring in the new unit will [illegible] over six acres and the roof will cover four acres. Approximately $4,000,000 worth of labor and materials used in the project are being accounted. Six thousand orders for material are being placed, and over 1,700 carloads of material have been received.

Knitting Textile News, Sept. 27, 1962, p. 10.

ORLON: WHITE SATURDAY OR THE DAY

Progress has been made in the development of an all-white Orlon fabric for use in shirts. According to reports, the Orlon fabric appears similar to high-count cotton suiting fabrics. Selling price for 45-inch Orlon goods is expected to be approximately $1.55 to $1.65.

Textile Industries, Sept. 1962, p. [illegible]

be treated in the open state. The essential feature of the machine is that the rolls of fabric are contained within a closed compartment where they are subjected to steaming under controlled conditions of temperature and pressure. The outstanding principle of the machine is, of course, the use of vacuum in conjunction with pressure steam to ensure instantaneous and form penetration of steam through solid rolls of fabric.

Daily News Record, Sept. 19, 1951, p. 29.

PROBLEM OF STATIC OVER ELIMINATED BY NEW ELECTRICAL DEVICE

The development of electronic controls operating under the principles of controlled diffuse discharge has increased the effectiveness of control over the static in the textile industry, according to Joseph A. Lopez, of Kanmak Mills, Hulpmont, Pa. New types of textile fibers combined with greater operating speeds on all textile processing operations have caused the problem of static control to increase sharply in intensity and severity in the past few years, observed Mr. Lopez.

This electronic equipment is called the Takk static eliminator. It consists of a central station control which provides the high voltage source to which are connected, as a completely ballasted system, individual control bars in which each discharge point is exactly calibrated so that the amount of electrical discharge from each point is the same. The equipment controls the static by blasting the fiber or cloth with electrical ions having a charge opposite that already on the material, he said.

Daily News Record, Oct. 22, 1951, p. 40.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

TAR IN COTTON STILL A PROBLEM

Bleacheries and mills are still having their troubles with tar on cotton goods. Opinions among mill men are that in addition to bale ties coated with tar, the foreign material may be thrown onto the bales during transit along highways by truck. A test for locating tar prior to processing in the grey goods mill is now available. One commercial bleachery man advises that he is now "100% on tar goods," every mill which sends fabric to be bleached or finished has tar in the cloth.

Textile Industries, Sept. 1951, p. 233.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP ON CANVAS IS FAVORED

The suggestion that the National Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association have a fellowship for research at some university, or possibly the Philadelphia Textile Institute, made in Minneapolis at the organization's 38th annual meeting, met with immediate favorable response. Lawrence H. Stevens, New York Awning Co., New York, association president, encouraged considerable discussion on the subject, with the result that something may develop. There is the idea that the association should engage in research on its own to find out what are the best fabrics for its end uses, what are the best pigments colors, etc., and thus work out its own specifications. Fabrics for canvas goods purposes are traditional, rather than the result of elimination and study, it was insisted. Such research would help the association give the answers to many of the questions of its members, according to the views expressed.

The idea of establishing a fellowship attracted much favorable comment from James E. Hooper of William A. Hooper & Sons Co., among others. Mr. Hooper ventured that, in addition, the association should take advantage of the facilities of the Southern Regional Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, in New Orleans.

Daily News Record, Oct. 8, 1951, p. 1.

in Europe; in the open state. The personal frames of the machine is that all valves of fluids are regulated which is closed compartments where they are subjected to steering under controlled conditions of temperature and pressure. The principle principle of thermodynamics is, of course, the use of vacuum in conjunction with pressure where in mixing liquids and the free penetration of steam through solid solids of fluid.

Daily News Record, Sept. 10, 1953, p. 23.

PROGRESS IN FINISH TEXTS BY NEW ELECTRONICS DEVICE

The development of electronic evaporis operating under the principle of controlled drying promises big increased the efficiencies of textures. Dr. Edward Gray the textile industry, according to Joseph A. Lopez, at Dupont (Dix, Inc. Dr. Gray types of textile fibers machine with greater speeds up to all textile production operations have been the problem of static control in finishing machinery is instantly and perfect in the past few years, stated Dr. Lopez.

This electronic equipment is helping the face static eliminator. It consists of a control static unit producing which provides the high voltage energy to which are connected to a completely enclosed system, individual sensors have to which each electrode point is actually activated to start the flow of electrical discharge from each point to the sensor. The equipment eliminates the static by placing the fibre or plate with electrical lines having a static accessory that charges on the material, in well.

Daily News Record, Oct. 22, 1953, p. 11.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND INSTITUTE

NEW IN DYEING STILL A PROBLEM

Dissatisfied and while are still having trouble problem with the dyeing process. Dyeing mill men are just as anxious to help this matter out, the Textile Institute way to further make the dyeing textile stuffs dyeing by trade. A task for Institute is after to production in the very words will be available. Some commercial chemistry men believe that is a new "Idea or idea," every will which which is to blamed or finished be set in the right.

Textile Institute, July, 1953, p. 100.

MORE PLEASURE IN DAYTIME IN DAYTIME

The suggestion that the national chemical trade Industrial Research Institute Eliminate for research at more university, or plenty the Textile Institute, which is Dupont-Dix at the Dupont's 20th annual meeting, met with Institute, which is Dupont-Dix at the Dupont's 20th annual meeting, met with Textile Research Institute. Dupont's, Dupont, Dix Inc. Dr. Gray, Dr. Lopez, Textile Institute, Dupont, Dupont Textile Research on the Dupont, with the research, Dupont Textile Research Institute. There is the time that the textile which just production may have by. Dupont Textile Research Institute should begin to research on the men to find out what are the best textile for the and time, they are the best product quality, etc., and then work out the specifications. Textile for these textile textiles are specialized, production the result of chemistry and study, is not instead. Such research would help the textile industry give the answer to many of the questions of the members, answers to the first questions.

The idea of establishing a Dupont-Dix research Institute was the Dupont Dupont of Dix Inc. Dupont's Dix Co., during meeting. Dr. Gray research said, in addition, the Dupont Textile Research Institute of the Institute in the Institute Textile Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, in the Textile.

Daily News Record, Oct. 8, 1953, p. 1.

DEVICE FOR COUNTING DEFECTS IN YARN DISCLOSED AT PARLEY

Development of a mechanical-electrical method that indicates the number and length of defects in a sample such as yarn or roving was disclosed to a gathering of mill technicians at Clemson, S. C. Knownas a "spectrograph," the instrument was designed by Zellweger Ltd., Uster-Zurich, Switzerland, and will be available commercially next April, Hans Locher of the Swiss firm told the fall session of the Textile Quality Control Association meeting at Clemson College School of Textiles. The device, developed to follow the Uster evennesstester and integrator, has a range of 3 to 90 centimeters. It produces a spectrogram registering the cycle of defects. A major problem of quality control men, it was mentioned informally later, is determining the length between defects of tested samples.

Daily News Record, Oct. 15, 1951, p. 1.

DEVICE DEVELOPED TO CONTROL HUMIDITY CONTENT OF TEXTILES

A new apparatus called the FLOF Hydrotester, which simultaneously measures and controls the humidity content of textiles and yarns of all types, has been developed in Zurich, Switzerland, by Albert Mark. Said to be based on the most recent discoveries in high frequency technique, it consists of a control box and a patented condenser called an analyzing electrode constructed in the form of parallel tubes forming, by pairs, the armatures of the condenser tubes and connected at the two poles to a high frequency alternating current.

Among the technical advantages claimed for the Hydrotester are summed up as follows: Direct and continuous indication in percentage of H_2O of the absolute and relative degree of moisture content in the material tested; instantaneous measurement and indication; can be used for all types of natural and artificial fibers; requires a minimum of space and can be installed anywhere; increase in production from 10 to 30 percent by avoiding excessive drying, the material leaving the sizing machines with the desired moisture content; and improvement in quality and greater uniformity of production through the possibility of maintaining constantly the desired degree of humidity.

Daily News Record, Oct. 22, 1951, p. 34.

DU PONT DEVELOPS NEW WATER REPELLENT

A new water repellent, Quilon stearato chromic chloride, has been developed by Grasselli Chemicals Dept., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. Quilon was developed primarily for the treatment of paper products; but it is said to be effective on cellulose, glass, and polyamide materials. Specific fibers that can be treated successfully with this product are cotton, rayon, hemp, wool, silk, nylon, and synthetic protein fibers.

Quilon is a water-soluble chromium-stearic-acid complex. The chromium anchors tightly to the surface that is being treated, and the stearate group orients outward to provide repellency to water and other aqueous solutions. Quilon treating solutions are generally compatible with basic dyestuffs under specific temperature conditions. Full water repellency is said to be obtained with a combined solution without adversely affecting the desired color.

Textile World, Sept. 1951, p. 172.

DEVICE FOR COUNTING NUMBER OF YARN DEFECTS [illegible]

Development of a mechanical-electrical system that indicates the number and length of defects in a sample such as yarn or roving was disclosed to a gathering of mill technicians at Clemson, S. C. Termed a "Spectrograph," the instrument was developed by Zellweger Ltd., Uster-Zurich, Switzerland, and will be available commercially next April, Hans Locher of the Swiss firm told the fall session of the Textile Quality Control Association meeting at Clemson College School of Textiles. The device, developed to follow the Uster evenness tester and integrator, has a range of 2 to 20 centimeters. It produces a spectrogram indicating the cycle of defects. A major problem in quality control now, it was mentioned informally later, is determining the length between defects of tested samples.
Daily News Record, Oct. [illegible], p. 1.

[illegible] DEVELOPED TO CONTROL HUMIDITY CONTENT OF TEXTILES

A new apparatus called the [illegible], which simultaneously measures and controls the humidity content of textiles and yarns of all types, has been developed in Switzerland, by Albert Mark. Said to be based on the most recent discoveries in high frequency technique, it consists of a control box and a patented [illegible] called an analyzing electrode constructed in the form of parallel [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] is measured as the [illegible] in a high frequency alternating current.

Among the beneficial advantages claimed for the [illegible] are [illegible] and continuous indication in percentages of [illegible] of the absolute and relative degree of moisture content in the material; instantaneous measurement and indication; can be used for all types of natural and artificial fibers; requires a minimum of space and can be installed anywhere; increase in production from 10 to [illegible] by avoiding excessive drying, the material leaving the [illegible] with the desired moisture content; [illegible] improvement in quality and greater uniformity of production through the possibility of maintaining constantly the desired degree of humidity.

Daily News Record, Feb. [illegible], p. [illegible].

[illegible] FOR [illegible] WATER REPELLENT

A new water repellent, using stearic chromic chloride, has been developed by [illegible] Chemicals Dept., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. [illegible] excellent [illegible] for the treatment of [illegible] materials. Specific fibers [illegible] to be effective on cellulose, glass, and [illegible] materials. Specific fibers that can be treated successfully with this product are cotton, rayon, hemp, wool, silk, nylon, and synthetic protein fibers.

Quilon is a water-soluble stearato-chromic chloride complex. The [illegible] rigidly to the surface that is being treated, and the stearic group [illegible] to provide repellency to water and other aqueous solutions. Quilon treating solutions are generally compatible with [illegible] under specific temperature conditions. Full water repellency is said to be obtained with a [illegible] without adversely affecting the desired colors.

Textile World, Sept., 1951, p. [illegible].

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

OCTOBER PRICES OF DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS FALL AGAIN: MEALS COMPARE UP

Prices of the principal edible oils—cottonseed and soybeans—declined from August to mid-October. Probably the most important factor in the temporary upward movement of prices for these oils in August was the expectation that the Government would support the price of 1951-crop cottonseed oil at a level considerably above that prevailing in July. This was substantiated when the Government announced on August 17 that it would purchase cottonseed products at specified prices. However, the agreement requires that crushers must sell certain quantities of the meal and linters as well as oil to the Government at stipulated prices. Consequently, the possible total return from all 3 products will determine whether or not crushers will offer these products to the Government under the program or sell them on the open market. Apparently, crushers at present can get a larger total return by selling all 3 products on the open market, although they are receiving nearly 1 cent per pound less for the oil than the price specified in the CCC contract.

Table 8.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	October 1951	September 1951 11/	August 1951	October 1950
OILS 1/	October 15	Cents per pound		
Cottonseed oil	14.5	14.7	15.4	13.5
Peanut oil	16.5	17.0	17.5	19.5
Soybean oil	13.8	14.0	15.4	14.6
Corn oil	15.3	15.8	15.8	17.2
Coconut oil 2/	17.9	16.5	16.2	18.9
Linseed oil 3/	19.7	18.3	15.3	17.0
Tung oil 4/	38.5	37.8	36.8	21.8
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	October 13			
Cottonseed meal 6/	73.50	68.75	68.75	69.05
Peanut meal 7/	81.00	69.40	68.50	64.05
Soybean meal 8/	80.00	82.80	77.40	84.50
Coconut meal 9/	80.00	74.20	70.50	67.10
Linseed meal 10/	54.50	61.50	56.88	60.40

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein. S. E. Mills.
8/ 44 percent protein Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis.
11/ Preliminary.

USDA PLANS BIG VEGETABLE OILS RESEARCH PROGRAM

Despite strong Congressional criticism of the functioning of its research programs, the Department of Agriculture is seeking the go-ahead for an ambitious program of research into the potentially critical vegetable oils situation. With imports in a highly unstable position, the Department sees strong military necessity for developing substitutes for the imported oils. The future situation for certain vegetable

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SELECTED REFERENCES

[illegible]

[illegible] of the petroleum refining industry—refineries and products—resulting from Israel's six-day war. Primarily the short duration, force of the Egyptian army and economic [illegible] of Israel for these ends, it appears was the circumstance that the Israeli [illegible] [illegible] the plans of Israel-army and [illegible] oil at a level considerably above that [illegible] to date. This was [illegible] when the Israeli economy [illegible] [illegible] it has it would [illegible] petroleum products in [illegible] [illegible]. However, the [illegible] that [illegible] area will [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] as well as in the [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]. Consequently, the [illegible] [illegible] from all 3 [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] effect these products to the [illegible] under the [illegible] or [illegible] than on the [illegible] [illegible]. Importantly, [illegible] at present can get a larger total return by [illegible] all 3 products in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the oil than the price [illegible] in the OEC [illegible].

Table 1 - Prices of [illegible] oil and [illegible]

	[illegible] 2001	[illegible] June 1/	[illegible] 1971	[illegible] 2000
	[illegible]	Cents per [illegible]		
[illegible] 2/				
[illegible] oil.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil 3/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil 3/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] oil 3/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Dollars per [illegible]		
[illegible] 4/	[illegible]			
[illegible] [illegible] 5/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 5/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 5/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 5/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 5/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] (on [illegible] [illegible]) and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2/ [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

oils used in industry is not particularly good, and the Department has lined up a battery of research projects to dig into the possibilities of substitutes. The Munitions Board, busily stockpiling strategic castor oil, palm oil, and coconut oil, is expected to look with favor on the projects. It is hoped that this will help loosen purse strings on Capital Hill.

With tung oil tied up in China, castor oil in Brazil, coconut oil in the vulnerable Far East, and palm oil in Africa, emphasis is being placed on chemical modification of domestic oils and fats which would be readily available in event of an emergency. Some typical proposed problems are: (1) investigations into the uses of sebacates (castor oil) as special lubricants and greases, and in tough filament nylon; (2) development of a drying oil as a substitute for dehydrated castor oil; (3) the search for a synthetic rubber modifier to replace dodecyl mercaptan (originally from coconut oil); (4) preparation of an emulsifier for heavy disinfectants to replace lauryl alcohol (coconut oil); (5) development of a material for use in tin plating, and the cold rolling of steel, to carry out the function now done by palm oil.

Chemical Week, September 29, 1951, p. 10.

WORLD CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

World castor bean production in 1951, now estimated at about 480,000 tons, represents a slight decrease from the 1950 level, according to a preliminary estimate based on information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Sharp reductions in Brazil and India, the principal sources of supply, may be nearly offset by a possible increase in production in the Soviet Union and by the castor bean production program initiated this year in the United States. Nevertheless, world availabilities as far as the United States and world trade in general are concerned are expected to be some 20,000 tons short of last year's supply because of the poor crops in Brazil and India. An all-time high in world castor bean output appears to have been attained in 1948 when an estimated 545,000 tons were produced.

Foreign Crops and Markets, Oct. 29, 1951, p. 452

BIG US CASTOR BEAN CROP SEEN

North Texas farmers rising to meet needs of the Government stockpiling program expect to reap a bumper castor oil bean crop this year. Neighboring Oklahoma, too, has joined in the planting of this vitally needed ingredient used in manufacturing a special oil for jet planes and many other military uses. Farmers in the north Texas area near Vernon, including Oklahoma planters expect to reap a $2,000,000 harvest with the combined Vernon-Brown-wood-Altus region producing about two-thirds of the United States domestic castor bean crop. R. H. Nelson of Brownwood, director of the Commodity Credit Corp. bean program in Texas, said the Government is asking farmers to plant 200,000 acres of castor beans next year. It recommends about 150,000 acres for dry-land areas common to northwest Texas.

Journal of Commerce, Oct. 4, 1951, p. 10.

COTTONSEED FLOUR IN BAKING

Experiments with cottonseed flour for bakery purposes are now the subject of a two year contract with the Bakery Department of the Okmulgee Technical Training School of Oklahoma A & M College. The Department of Agriculture made the contract to carry on experiments for determining to what extent cottonseed flour can be substituted for wheat flour in making bread, rolls, sweet dough, cakes, cookies, and doughnuts, according to Baker's Weekly. Flour made from soybeans is used extensively in the baking trade in this country and in bread here and in many other parts of the world.

Chemurgic Digest, Sept. 1951, p. 18.

[illegible] in Ibrahim's in [illegible] and [illegible], and the importance has lined up a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO BUILD SOLVENT PLANT TO BOOST COTTONSEED OUTPUT

The Blaw-Knox Co. of Pittsburgh recently disclosed receipt of a contract to build a chemical solvent plant at West Monroe, La., to increase the amount of oil which can be extracted there from cottonseed. The 100-ton a day plant will be built for the Union Oil Mill, Inc. It will take cottonseed, which has been given a light press to squeeze out oil, and use a solvent to wash out more of the remaining oil. Blaw-Knox said the new plant will give the company four more tons of oil per day than was realized by pressing alone. The Rotocel Extractor to be built at West Monroe is expected to be completed by May 1952.

Journal of Commerce, Oct. 17, 1951, p. 13.

CONTINUOUS SOLVENT PLANT FOR FORMOSA

Construction is under way on the first rice bran continuous solvent extraction plant in the Far East. Located at Taiwan, the 50-ton-per-day plant will be operated by the Taiwan Agricultural Chemistry Works. The plant is expected to be in operation early in 1952, and will be capable of extracting soybeans as well as rice bran. Equipment is being supplied by Allis-Chalmers from the U. S.

Chemical Week, September 22, 1951, p. 20.

USES FOR RICE BRAN OIL

Rice-bran oil is becoming a more familiar product domestically as a result of chemurgic research. Rice-bran oil has numerous edible and industrial uses, and in the past has been imported from Japan. It is obtained from the bran, and its extraction improves the value of the bran as feed, according to reports from the Department of Agriculture.

When refined and winterized, rice-bran oil is more suitable than some commonly used vegetable oils in mayonnaise, salad dressing and similar emulsified products. Crude rice-bran oil is excellent as a spinning lubricant, and also for other textile uses after it has been sulphonated. Increased domestic production of rice led to government interest and considerable research during 1947 in this by-product. Government and private laboratories have conducted much research in the last four years in the rice-bran oil production and use problems.

Chemurgic Digest, August 1951, p. 16.

FACTS, FIGURES ON TUNG OIL

Interesting statistics are given below on the production, importation and consumption of tung oil in the United States during the calendar year of 1950.

	1,000 pounds
Starting stocks tung oil, Dec. 31, 1949.....	18,149
Domestic production.....	22,404
Imports.....	112,408
Supplies available 1950.....	152,961
Less factory consumption.....	98,189
Exports.....	8,442
Disappearance.....	106,631
Stocks on hand.....	46,330
Bureau of Census reported stocks on hand Dec. 31, 1950.....	39,043
Unreported disappearance.....	7,287

Imports of tung oil in January amounted to 6,875,507 pounds, of which 661,452 pounds came from Argentina.

Tung World, March 1951, p. 8.

by using up the plant in about ninety-seven years!

The Kim-Sung Co. of Pyongyang recently distributed results of a survey to which a nationwide interest plays at Nam Sorrow, Ko., to ascertain the amount of oil which are be extracted where from non-ferrous. The Kim-Sung a day plant will be held in the Ko Dong (1) (Hall), Ko. It will have conferences, which has been plans a light crude as propane and oil, and use a minimum to make the most of the production yet. Plans must well has new plant will give the company four more years of existence than was realized by inventing alone. The Korean Petroleum is built on and during is expected to be completed by May 1955.

Journal of Commerce, vol. IV, 3/24, p. 24.

Continental Oil Co. Pun Plants

Construction is under way on the first rice and fresh water refinery equipment plant in the East. Located in Tokyo, the Continental-Ny plant will be operated by the Union Continental Industry Corp. The plant is expected to be operation early in 1955, and will be capable of distributing equipment as well as rice wine. Kiyoshima is being supplied by Kitin-Nakiyoa from the U. S.

Commercial Trade Supplier Co., 1955, p. 22.

Kim-Sung Oil Co.

Kim-Sung Oil is producing a new Chemical product commercially on a level of everything wanted. Kim-Sung has the monopoly with the industrial plant, but no one has ever been imported from Japan. It is obtained from the sea, and the extracting improves the value of the iron as well, according to people from the Ko-Chang of Kaishinkyo.

Gas refiner and distributor, Kim-Sung Oil is more reliable than ever recently they supplied oils in Pyongyang, being drawing and similar manufacturing products. Crude Kim-Sung oil is accepted as a standard Kaishinkyo, and also the other Kaishin Oil after it has been distributed. Increased production of Kim Sung Oil by Kaishinkyo Interest and distributing powers during 1947 in this Co-operation. Increased and in-way Kaishinkyo has consulted and transport in the Ko Ko Co-operation in the Kim-Sung oil production and use problems.

Commercial Digest, August 1951, p. 34.

Facts, Figures of Oil Use

Information statistics are given below on the production, consumption and exports of Kaishinkyo oil in the United States during the calendar year of 1950.

	Million barrels
Crude oil production	1,[illegible]
Domestic production	99,[illegible]
Imports	320,[illegible]
Supplies available for use	319,[illegible]
Less factory consumption	90,[illegible]
Exports	5,[illegible]
Inventory	[illegible]
Stocks on hand	[illegible]
Excess of foreign imports over exports	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Unreported discrepancy	7,[illegible]

Imports of Iran oil in January amounted to 4,[illegible] barrels, of which 2,[illegible] came from Kaishinkyo.

Tong-Ilbo, March 1951, p. 9.

SEPTEMBER DOMESTIC EDIBLE PEANUT USE LOWER THAN YEAR AGO

A total of 50.6 million pounds of edible grade shelled peanuts was reported used in peanut products during September. This is about 4 percent smaller than the 58.9 million pounds used during the same month a year ago. The quantity of peanuts consumed in candy, butter, and salted was slightly below September 1950; however, the quantity crushed for oil, cake and meal increased over 13 percent.

Table 9.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	September 1 - September 30		Season, Sept. 1 - Aug. 31	
	1951	1950	1950-51	1949-50
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades	50,612	59,024	554,228	525,058
Edible grades, total	48,617	46,852	530,915	510,109
Peanut candy 1/	11,083	13,004	116,506	120,257
Salted peanuts	10,704	11,323	133,103	118,291
Peanut butter 2/	20,374	21,879	273,206	256,18[illegible]
Other products	516	644	6,296	9,363
Crushed for oil, cake and meal 3/	13,995	12,284	403,412	414,949

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, October 24, 1951

L I N T E R S A N D C E L L U L O S E

LINTERS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DECREASE; STOCKS AND PRICES DOWN

Oil mill production of linters during the first month of the 1951-52 season totaled 64,000 bales. In comparison, production for August was only 6 percent below the largest August production on record of 68,000 bales last season and about the same as the 63,000 bales produced in August 1949. The August figure was well above the July 1951 production of 21,000 bales.

Consumption of cotton linters during September of this season totaled about 114,000 running bales. This was 8 percent below the 124,000 bales consumed during September a year ago. Bleacher consumption during September amounted to approximately 76,000 bales, 9 percent above the 70,000 bales consumed a year ago. Consumption by bleachers was 67 percent of the total, while that of a year earlier was 56 percent. All other consumption for September 1951 amounted to about 38,000 bales or 30 percent below the 54,000 bales consumed a year earlier.

Linters prices have declined to about the level announced in the 1951 Cottonseed Purchase Program by CCC. The price trend has been steadily downward since reaching a record high in March 1951. The grade 2 average price for September of 12.81 cents per pound is 50 percent below the March high of 25.92 cents and 5 percent below the August average of 13.49 cents. Grade 4 prices averaged 9.70 cents for September, 52 percent below the March high of 20.33 cents and 7 percent lower than the 10.39 cents average price last month. Grade 6 average price for September was 8.00 cents, 50 percent below the 16.04 cents March average and 10 percent below the 8.88 cents August average. (Table 10).

PRODUCER PRICES FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS WERE LOWER THAN 1961-1965

A total of [illegible] million gallons of edible crude oil was received and processed during the [illegible]. This is about 6 percent smaller than the [illegible] received and processed during the same period a year ago. The quantity of peanuts processed in [illegible], however, was almost one eighth higher [illegible]. However, the quantity crushed [illegible] and used increased over 14 percent.

Table 1.- Edible vegetable (non dairy) shortening and consumption in primary markets:

Expenditure and	Calendar year - September and October					
	1965	1966	1967	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Thousand pounds					
Total oil production.....	54,038	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edible cottonseed oil crushed.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shortening sold 1/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salad oil sold 2/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shortening exported 3/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other products.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crushed for oil, cake and meal 4/.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Shortening (edible vegetable and lard) sold to consumers for one use or in bulk.
2/ Excludes cocoa butter sold to manufacturers for use in shortening.
3/ Includes exports of shortening from Canada.
Data "Fats and Oils and Protein Products", [illegible], October 24, 1968.

[illegible]

[illegible] Agriculture, [illegible] 20 [illegible] 1968, [illegible] for [illegible] 1968.

[illegible] of Agriculture during the first [illegible] of the 1968-69 marketing [illegible] 4,000 bales. In September, primarily for [illegible] but only a [illegible] below the [illegible] of 1967 [illegible] of 2,000 bales and about the [illegible] as the 12,000 bales produced in August 1967. The August figures are well above the only 7,000 production of 11,000 bales.

Consumption of edible [illegible] during September of this season was [illegible] about 114,000 pounds below. This was 2 percent below the 104,000 pounds consumed during September a year ago. Imported consumption during the September amounted to approximately 77,000 bales, 2 percent above the 75,000 bales consumed a year ago. Imports in September for [illegible] of the [illegible] of a year earlier was 21 percent. All [illegible] for September 1967 amounted to about 32,000 bales or 32 percent below the 46,000 bales exported a year earlier.

Leaving prices have declined to about the level measured in the 1965-67 marketing [illegible] 1967. The price [illegible] has been [illegible] about [illegible] a record high in March 1966. The price [illegible] for September of 12.44 cents per pound [illegible] 20 percent below the peak high of 15.56 cents and 2 percent below the lowest price of 12.69 cents. Grade 4 prices averaged 2.70 cents for September, 22 percent below the high of 3.47 cents and 7 percent below the lowest price. Prices [illegible] the 32.00 cents price for September was 6.00 cents, 16 percent below the 38.00 cents high average and 10 percent below the 41.00 cents lowest price, [illegible].

Table 10.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	September 1951	August 1951	July 1951	June 1951	September 1950
			1,000 bales		
Production 1/	2/	64.0	21.0	51.0	132.0
Consumption 3/	113.6	77.6	90.5	96.5	124.0
Quantity bleached	75.8	6/	57.4	58.5	69.6
Other industries	37.8	37.6	33.1	37.8	54.4
Stocks 4/	2/	232.0	282.0	327.0	337.0
			Cents		
Prices 5/					
No. 2 grade, per pound	12.91	13.49	15.80	21.05	17.28
No. 4 grade, per pound	9.70	10.39	11.92	16.15	13.69
No. 6 grade, per pound	8.00	8.38	10.77	14.06	11.83

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
6/ Included with other industries to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF DISSOLVING PULP

A decision to expand production of dissolving pulp was discussed in detail by Chairman Richard R. Deupree at the Annual Meeting of Gamble Company in Cincinnati, Ohio. For nearly 30 years, the chairman said, Proctor & Gamble has been producing dissolving pulp from cotton linters at its plant in Memphis, Tennessee. "While production of the plant was limited by the size of the cotton crop," he stated, "demand for the pulp is increasing. "The company has decided therefore to expand its facilities for producing pulp and has been given a certificate of necessity from the Government to construct a plant for making dissolving pulp from wood."

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Oct. 11, 1951, p. 11.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP PRODUCTION AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Production of dissolving wood pulp in July reached an all-time high of 51,476 tons. This compares with a previous all-time high of 47,494 tons in May of this year and only 44,063 in June. The amount of dissolving wood pulp made available for domestic consumption in July also reached a peak of 65,106 tons even with an excess of exports over imports. (Table 11).

TABLE 10.- TOTAL ENERGY: Production, consumption by industries, residual and losses, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

	Consumption factors			
	1955	1960	1965	1970
	Million tons			
Production [1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption [2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Residual [3]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Percent			
Losses [4]				
No. 1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[2] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] and [illegible]," [illegible] of the [illegible].

[3] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table 11.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	135,420	88,052	49,232	233,240
1946	239,474	202,192	8,481	432,175
1947	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1948	338,700	243,740	15,937	564,503
1949	372,043	154,348	25,929	500,463
1950	473,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1951, February	39,115	15,425	1,041	53,589
1951, March	40,836	19,246	896	65,986
1951, April	42,829	4/	4/	4/
1951, May	47,494	18,771	5,418	60,847
1951, June	44,065	18,560	2,298	59,327
1951, July	51,475	17,892	3,262	66,106

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp, Paper, and Board," Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
4/ No data available.

WOOD PULPERS' DIVIDEND

A new antioxidant, from sulfite pulping wastes, has been developed by chemists of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory. It's called borconidendrin, and has a promising future in several industrial applications. Commercialization, by Crown Zellerbach Corp., is in the early stages.

Borconidendrin, a new antioxidant derived from a plentiful byproduct of wood pulping, is now in limited commercial production. Originally prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture Chemists at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, the compound quickly caught the fancy of Crown Zellerbach Corp. of Camas, Washington. Crown Zellerback worked out a process, and recently marked the product under the trade-name Conidendrol.

Chemical Week. Sept. 22, 1951, p. 23.

SEPTEMBER PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS NOMINAL; DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in September was nominal. The volume of sales of both raw and bleached linters was insufficient to establish a market. Deliveries were made against prior contracts. A few spot sales were made at about 18.5 to 19.0 cents per pound. The prices of all 3 grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 12.- Classifying wood pulp: production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., 1[illegible] or specified years and months

[Cons.]

	Production (gross wt.)	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Quantity for consumption [3]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1[illegible], [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible].

[2] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[3] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[4] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] CONTROL

[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table 1a.- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949	8.62	7.94	8.44	9.06
1950	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1951, June	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, July	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, August	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, September	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1946-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

3/ Nominal. Volume of sales of both raw and bleached linters insufficient to establish market. Deliveries being made against prior contracts. Few spot sales made at from 18.5 to 19 cents per pound.

SCRUB OAK PULP

The University of Florida process for the continuous production of chemical fiber from conifers and hardwoods will soon be in the pilot plant. Production goal: three to six tons a day. The process will be used for producing high strength Kraft pulps from southern pine as well as dissolving pulps from scrub oak. University researchers have been working on the process for some time, but have been unable to get it out of the laboratory because of limited funds. Now, however, several manufacturers of pulp-making equipment have agreed to furnish (without cost) necessary pilot plant facilities.

Unquestionably the process has attractive commercial aspects. It has aroused a lot of interest, particularly in the South. (In Florida alone there is an estimated 5000 sq. mi. of scrub oak forests, half of all the forests in the South are hardwoods). But full economic evaluation must await successful runs in the pilot plant.

Chemical Week, Sept. 29, 1951, p. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

ORGANIC WASTE STUDIED

Possible chemurgic and agricultural uses for the mountains of organic wastes produced in New Jersey every year will be studied at the Agricultural Experiments Station at Rutgers University, under a new $17,500 research grant from the Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company of Plainsboro, N. J. Dr. William H. Martin, director of the Experiment Station and dean of the College of Agriculture at Rutgers said the

Table 13.- Average price of purified lignters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified lignters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and super grade
1946	9.50	6.60	5.85	8.15
1947	10.30	9.05	7.44	8.04
1948	11.28	7.35	8.44	8.20
1949	8.52	7.94	8.44	8.08
1950	10.86	7.98	8.48	8.15
1951, June	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, July	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, August	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, September	3/	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis; f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1948-50. Compiled from Mayon Oregon and from lighters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 5 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, and freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 5 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

3/ Nominal. Volume of sales of both new and bleached lighters insufficient to establish market. Deliveries being made against prior contracts. Few spot sales made at from 18.5 to 19 cents per pound.

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grant will finance for three and one half years an evaluation of waste organic matter and a study of methods of processing it to make it useful in farming and gardening. Dr. Firman E. Bear, head of the Soils Department, who will be in charge of the work, estimated that 40 or 50 different kinds of organic wastes are produced in Jew Jersey. Examples are: kitchen wastes, sewage sludge, coffee grounds from the concentrate plants, and fruit seeds from factories that make syrups. Many similar products are used as fertilizer in Europe.

Chemurgic Digest, August 1951, p. 18.

CORKS FROM PEANUT SHELLS

To get down to earth again, here's a new one of special interest in peanut-growing areas of the U. S. Peanut shells are now being used to make an inexpensive cork which can be used in bottling soft drinks. Such new uses for by-products of southern crops won't make millionaires out of farmers, but can be a big factor in widening profit margins.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Sept. 29, 1951, p. 41.

grant will finance for three and one half years an evaluation of waste organic matter and a study of methods of processing it to make it useful in farming and gardening. Dr. Vivian E. Sauer, head of the Soils Department, who will be in charge of the work, estimated that 40 or 50 different kinds of organic wastes are produced in Iowa. Examples are kitchen wastes, sewage sludge, coffee grounds from the concentrate plants, and fruit seeds from factories that make syrups. Many similar products are used as fertilizer in Europe.

Chemurgic Digest, August 1951, p. 18.

CORKS FROM PEANUT SHELLS

To get down to earth again, here's a new one of special interest in peanut-growing areas of the U. S. Peanut shells are now being used to make an inexpensive cork which can be used in bottling soft drinks. Such new uses for by-products of southern crops won't make millionaires out of farmers, but can be a big factor in widening profit margins.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Sept. 29, 1951, p. 41.